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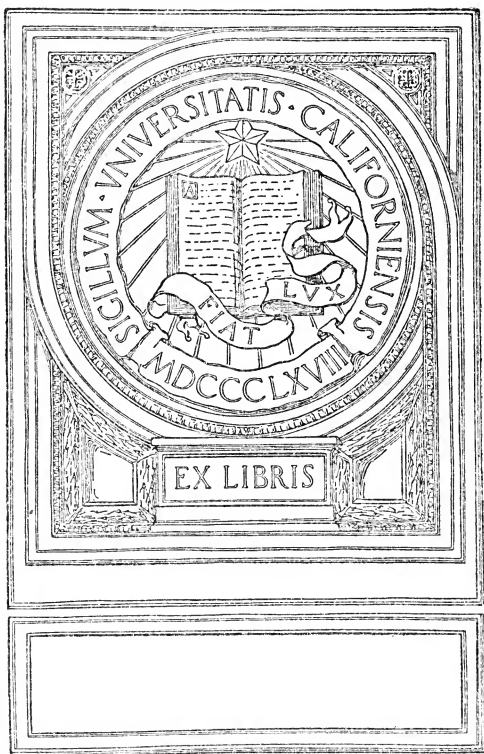
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A Manual

FOR THE

Study of Latin Grammar.

TOMLINSON.



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A
MANUAL

FOR THE

STUDY OF LATIN GRAMMAR.

BY

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HEAD MASTER OF RUTGERS COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.



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PREFATORY NOTE.

I HAVE prepared this little book because of a want I have felt in my own classes. In the usual method of studying the Grammar by reference, the pupils learn separate and distinct fragments, which, if they remain in their minds, are held as units and not as the parts of one whole. For example, they learn at one time that the "Dative Case is used with *esse* to denote the possessor"; and again, that the "Genitive Case is used to denote possession"; and again, that the "Possessive Adjective expresses possession." I have tried to group principles together; and by asking the question, "How is Possession expressed?" and giving all the references bearing upon that point, to partially arrange their knowledge, and to give some definite aim and end to their study. Without adhering too closely to a rigid system, I have had the synthetic method before me in all the work.

I would here acknowledge the aid I have received from the teachers who have kindly assisted me by their suggestions and criticisms.

E. T. TOMLINSON.

RUTGERS COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J.
Jan. 1, 1884.

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PREFACE TO THE REVISED EDITION.

TEACHERS have frequently written and have inquired the way in which I advise my little book to be used.

As classes vary in their composition and demands, no fixed rule can be made; but in my own classes I use it, by placing a copy in the hands of each pupil studying Latin, and assigning lessons daily in connection with the regular class work. With certain classes we take only sections, but with the advanced classes we study the book entire.

I have been pleased at the reception the Manual has met.

E. T. TOMLINSON.

RUTGERS COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Jan. 1, 1885.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCES AND ABBREVIATIONS.

"A. & G." refers to the Latin Grammar of Allen & Greenough; "H." to Harkness's Latin Grammar; "C. & S." to the Latin Grammar of Chase & Stuart; "N." denotes note; and "re." remark.

In some cases the references given will be found not to contain a direct answer to the question propounded, but they will give the information called for.



A MANUAL FOR THE STUDY OF LATIN GRAMMAR.

QUANTITY AND ACCENT.

1. When is a *syllable or vowel short* ?
A. & G. 18, *a*. H. 16, 2, ii. C. & S. 7, 3.
2. When can a *vowel naturally short* be regarded as *long* ?
A. & G. 18, *e*. C. & S. 7, 1, Ex. 1.
3. What is the *quantity* of a *diphthong* ?
A. & G. 18, *b*. H. 16, iii. N. 4. C. & S. 7, 2.
4. In what other cases is a syllable *long in quantity* ?
A. & G. 18, *c, d, e*.
5. What is the rule for *accent* ?
Ans. Generally accent the penult if it is long in quantity;
otherwise, accent the antepenult.
A. & G. 19, *a, b, c*. H. 17, 18. C. & S. 9, 10, 11.

INFLECTION.

1. What does *Inflection* include ?
2. In *Inflection*, what part of the word remains unchanged ?
A. & G. 21. H. 46. C. & S. 15.
3. What is the difference between the *stem* and the *root* ?
A. & G. 21, 22, 23. H. 313, 314. C. & S. 15, 16.
4. What parts of speech are *inflected* ?
5. What names are considered as *Masculine in Gender* ? As *Feminine* ? As *Neuter* ? Select illustrations of each.
A. & G. 29. H. 42, i. 1, 2 ; ii. 1, 2. C. & S. 13, i. 1, 2, 3 ; ii. 1, 2, 3.

NOUNS.

1. What *cases* in the *declension of nouns* have the *same terminations* ?
A. & G. 33, *a, b, c*. H. 46, 2, 1), 2), 3). C. & S. 17, 1, 2, 3.
2. Of what *gender* are most *nouns of the First Declension* ?
A. & G. 35. H. 48. C. & S. 19.
3. Of what *gender* are the *nouns of the Second Declension* ? State the endings of each *gender*. A. & G. 39. H. 51. C. & S. 21.
4. What are the *terminations* in the *Nominative Singular* of the *Masculine nouns of the Third Declension* ?
A. & G. 65, *a*. H. 99. C. & S. 30, 1, 4, 7, 9, 10, 13, 15, 16.
5. What are the *terminations* in the *Nominative Singular* of the *Feminine Nouns of the Third Declension* ?
A. & G. 65, *b*. H. 105. C. & S. 30, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12.
6. What are the *terminations* of the *Neuter nouns* in the *Nominative Singular* of the *Third Declension* ?
A. & G. 65, *c*. H. 111. C. & S. 30, 14, 15.
7. What is the *gender* of the *nouns of the Third Declension* with the following *terminations in the Nominative Singular* ? —
a, or, ās, gs, l, men, ur, ūs, ūs, ěs, ěs.
A. & G. 65, *a, b, c*. H. 99–115. C. & S. 30, 1–16.
8. How is the *Nominative Singular* of the *First Declension* formed ?
A. & G. 34, *N*. H. 48, foot-note 3.
9. How is the *Nominative Singular* of the *Second Declension* formed ? A. & G. 37, *N*. H. 51, 1, 2). C. & S. 21, 1, 2.
10. What is the difference in the formation of the *Nominative Singular* between *ager* and *puer* ?
A. & G. 38, 42. H. 51, 1, 4), 5).
11. How are nouns of the *Third Declension* classified according to their *stem endings* ?
A. & G. 43, *N*. H. 56, i., ii. C. & S. 26, 1, 2.
12. Mention the *Mutes* and their divisions. Mention the *Liquids*.

13. How do *Masculine and Feminine nouns of the Third Declension, with stems ending in a Mute*, form their *Nominative Singular*? How do *Neuter nouns*?
A. & G. 44. H. 67. C. & S. 29, i.
14. How is the *Nominative Singular of stems ending in a Liquid of the Third Declension* formed?
A. & G. 48, a, b, c, d, e. H. 60, i, 3). C. & S. 29, i.
15. What peculiarities in declension have the *vowel* or *i-stems* of the Third Declension?
A. & G. 55, a, b, c, d, e. H. 62-65.
C. & S. 29, v., vi., vii., ix., i-8, xi.
16. In what *nouns of the Third Declension* can *ium* be found in the *Genitive Plural*?
See A. & G. Latin Method. A. & G. 55, a, 53, a, b, 54, i, 2, 3.
H. 65, i, 2, 3. C. & S. 29, ix. i-8.
17. Form the *Nominative Singular* from the following stems: *stella, domino, puer, dent, leon, corpor, animal, duc, milit. capit, patr.* Explain the process.
18. What is peculiar in the declension of *filia, filius, deus, Vergilius, sol, pelagus*?
19. Name three *irregularly neuter nouns of the Second Declension*.
A. & G. 39, b. H. 51, 7. C. & S. 23, 7.
20. Decline *vis, senex, bos, dea, Aeneas, Delos*.
21. What *nouns of the Fourth Declension* have the ending *-ubus* in the *Dative* and *Ablative Plural*?
A. & G. 70, d. H. 117, i, 1), 2), 3). C. & S. 34, 4.
22. Of what *gender* are most *nouns of the Fourth Declension*?
A. & G. 69, a, b. H. 116, 118. C. & S. 34, 5.
23. How do *nouns of the Fourth Declension* form their *Nominative Singular*?
A. & G. 67, n.
24. What *nouns of the Fifth Declension* have any forms of the *plural*, and what *nouns* are *masculine*?
A. & G. 73, 74, d. H. 122, i, 2, 120. C. & S. 35, i, 5.
25. Decline *domus, cantus, manus, dies, res*.

26. What is an *Epicene noun*?
A. & G. 30, *b*. H. 43, 3. C. & S. 13, i. 3.
27. What are *Heteroclitic and Heterogeneous nouns*?
A. & G. 78, 79. H. 127, iii., iv. C. & S. 37, 6, 7.
28. What peculiarities are there in the declension of *Proper nouns*?
A. & G. 40, *c*. H. 130, 2. C. & S. 37, 2, *a*.
29. What are the *Indirect or Oblique cases*?
A. & G. 31, *N*. C. & S. 14, 3.
30. What *Adjectives* are or can be used as *nouns*?
A. & G. 88, *a*, 86, *c*, 94, *e*. H. 441. C. & S. 113, 7, 8.
31. What *forms of the verb* are or can be used as *nouns*?
A. & G. 114, *a*, *b*, 112, *d*. H. 200, i., ii., iii., iv.
C. & S. 65, 3, 4, 5, 6.
32. In what *case* is the *subject of a sentence*?
A. & G. 173, also note. H. 368, 536. C. & S. 109, 1, 3.
33. By what *cases* can the *object of a verb be expressed*?
A. & G. 237, 219, 221, *a*, *b*, *c*, 222, 227, 249.
H. 371, 407, 406, i., ii., iii., 385, i., ii., 421, i., ii.
C. & S. 121, 137, also Ex., 138, 139, 1, 2, 142, 1, 2, 3, 153, 167, i., 168.
34. By what *case* is the *Indirect Object* expressed?
A. & G. 224. H. 382, 384, i., ii. C. & S. 108, 6.
35. In what ways can *possession* be expressed?
A. & G. 214, 214, *a*, 231. H. 396, i., 401, *N*. 3, 387.
C. & S. 133, 1, *N*. 2, 156.
36. What is the distinction in Question 35 between the use of the
Genitive and *Dative*? A. & G. 231, remark.
37. How can *Agency* be expressed?
A. & G. 246, *b*, 232, *a*, *b*, 263. H. 388, 2, 415, i. 1, *N*. 1.
C. & S. 157, 173, 1, 2.
38. What is the *Partitive Genitive*?
A. & G. 216. H. 397. C. & S. 133, 4.
39. In what manner is the *idea of the Partitive Genitive* sometimes
expressed? A. & G. 216, *c*. C. & S. 133, 4, *N*. 4, *N*. 5.

40. How is the *material of which* anything is composed expressed?
A. & G. 244, 214, *e*. H. 415, iii. C. & S. 172, 133, 6.
41. How is the *place to which* expressed?
A. & G. 257, *b*, 258, *b*. H. 380, i., ii., 1, 2. C. & S. 129, 1, 130, 1, 2, 3.
42. How is the *place from which* expressed?
A. & G. 243, *c*, 258, *a*. H. 412, i., ii. C. & S. 182, 1, 2.
43. How is the *place at which* or *where* expressed?
A. & G. 258, *c, d, e, f*. H. 425, i., ii. C. & S. 183, 1, 148, 1, 2.
44. How is *duration of time* or *time how long* expressed?
A. & G. 256. H. 379. C. & S. 129, 1, 2.
45. How is *time at which* or *time when* expressed?
A. & G. 256. H. 429. C. & S. 185.
46. How is *time within which* expressed?
A. & G. 256. H. 430. C. & S. 185.
47. What cases express *source*?
A. & G. 214, *e*, 244. H. 413, 415. C. & S. 178.
48. What constructions denoting *source* are used with *participles denoting birth or origin*?
A. & G. 244, *a*. H. 415, ii. C. & S. 178, 1.
49. What cases express *quality*?
A. & G. 215, 251. H. 419, ii. C. & S. 175, 134.
50. What distinction is to be made between the different cases used in Question 49? A. & G. 251, *a*. C. & S. 134, N. 1.
51. What cases are used to *complete the meaning of Adjectives*?
A. & G. 218, 234, 247. H. 399, 391, 417.
C. & S. 136, 162, 181, 174.
52. How is *price or value* expressed?
A. & G. 252, 215, *c*. H. 422, 404, 405.
C. & S. 179, 146, 147, 1, 2.
53. How is *specification* or *that in respect to which a statement is modified* expressed?
A. & G. 253, 240, *b, c*. H. 424, 378. C. & S. 180, 123, 1.

54. What is the *Cognate Accusative*?
A. & G. 238. H. 371, i. 1). C. & S. 123.
55. How is the *degree of difference* expressed?
A. & G. 250. H. 423. C. & S. 176.
56. How are *means, manner, and instrument* expressed?
A. & G. 248. H. 418, 419, iii. C. & S. 166, 1, 2, 3.
57. How is *accompaniment* expressed?
A. & G. 248, a. H. 419, i. C. & S. 166, 5.
58. When can *cum* be omitted in the construction of Question 57?
A. & G. 248, a.
59. What *English idiom or expression* does the *Ablative Absolute* often resemble?—*Ans.* The Parenthesis.
60. What words are used in the construction called the *Ablative Absolute*? How are they used?
A. & G. 255, a. H. 431, 1, 2. C. & S. 187, 1, 2, 3.
61. What *Prepositions* are used with the *Accusative*?
A. & G. 152, a. H. 433. C. & S. 131, 1.
62. What *Prepositions* are used with the *Ablative*?
A. & G. 152, b. H. 434. C. & S. 186.
63. What *Prepositions* are used with *either the Accusative or Ablative*?
A. & G. 152, c. H. 435. C. & S. 131, 3.
64. What is the distinction in the use of *in* and *sub* with the *Accusative* and with the *Ablative*?
A. & G. 152, c. H. 435, i. C. & S. 131, 3.
65. What *verbs* govern *two Accusatives*?
A. & G. 239, a, b, c, d. H. 373, 374, 375, 376.
C. & S. 122, N. 2, 124, N. 2, 126, 127.
66. What *prepositions in composition with verbs* govern the *Dative*?
A. & G. 228. H. 386. C. & S. 154.
67. What cases and constructions require *prepositions*, and in what can the *Preposition* be omitted?
68. What construction is used with *verbs of accusing, etc.*?
A. & G. 220. H. 409, ii. C. & S. 140.

69. What is the *Dative of Reference*?
A. & G. 235. H. 382, 384, ii. 4. C. & S., 158.
70. What case follows *nouns of action, agency, and feeling*?
A. & G. 217. H. 395, 396, iii. C. & S. 133, 2, 3.
71. What case or cases are used in *exclamations*?
A. & G. 240, *d*, 241. H. 381, 369. C. & S. 120, 2, 3, 132.
72. What is the distinction in the use of the *Genitive and Dative with similis*?
A. & G. 234, *d*, remark. H. 391, foot-notes 1 and 3. C. & S. 162, 4.
73. What cases are used with *causa, erga, propius, instar, prope, proximus*?
A. & G. 234, *d*, remark. H. 391, foot-notes 1 and 3. C. & S. 162, 4.
74. What case follows the *comparative degree* when *quam* is not expressed? What case when *quam* is expressed?
A. & G. 247, *a*. H. 417, 1. C. & S. 174.
75. How were the following expressions stated in Latin? *at home; on the ground; at Athens; at Cures; at Carthage*.
A. & G. 258, *c*. H. 48, 4, 51, 8. C. & S. 19, 5, 23, 8.
76. When does *ad* with the *Accusative* have the meaning of *near*?
A. & G. 259, *f*. H. 433, i., 446, N. 4. C. & S. 183, 6, *a*.
77. What prepositions express the relations of *to, in, from, at*?
A. & G. 259, *f*. H. 433, i., 434, i. C. & S. 183, 1, 6, *a*, 131, 3.
78. When is the preposition *super* used with the *Accusative* and when with the *Ablative*?
A. & G. 260, *c*. H. 435, i. C. & S. 131, 4.
79. What constructions follow *verbs of plenty and want*?
A. & G. 223, 243. H. 421, ii., 399, 3. C. & S. 170, 143.
80. What case is used with *opus* and *usus*?
A. & G. 243, *e*. H. 414, iv. C. & S. 171.
81. What case is used with *miseret*?
A. & G. 221, *b*. H. 409, iii. C. & S. 139, 2.
82. What other verbs are used similarly to *miseret*?
A. & G. 221, *b*. H. 409, iii. C. & S. 139, 2.

83. What distinction, if any, is made between the *Ablative* and *Genitive of Quality*?
A. & G. 215, N. H. 419, iii. 2. C. & S. 134, N. 1.
84. In a tabular form arrange the leading uses of each case.
85. Arrange in a tabular form the particulars wherein the cases resemble one another; as, "The Gen. and Abl. are used to express quality"; "The Dative and Ablative are used to express agency," etc.
86. Arrange in a tabular form the particulars wherein the cases are opposed to one another; as, "The Acc. is used to express motion to, the Abl. motion from a place," etc.

VERBS.

1. What are the *tenses of the verb*, and what time does each denote? A. & G. 115. H. 197. C. & S. 66, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
2. Into what *two classes* are these divided?
A. & G. 108, c, 285, 1, 2. H. 198. C. & S. 66, 7.
3. What point in common have the *Present* and *Imperfect Tenses*?
A. & G. 115, a, 2. H. 467, ii., 469, ii. C. & S. 66, 1, 3.
4. What two uses has the *Perfect Tense*?
A. & G. 115, c. H. 471, i. ii. C. & S. 66, 4.
5. What is the distinction as regards time between the *Perfect* and *Imperfect Tenses*?
A. & G. 115, b. H. 471, i., ii., 469, i., ii. C. & S. 66, 3, 4.
6. What are the *personal and tense endings, Active and Passive*?
A. & G. 118. H. 242, 243, 247, 248. C. & S. 91, 92.
7. What is the rule for the *sequence of tenses*?
A. & G. 286. H. 491. C. & S. 234.
8. What *tenses has the Subjunctive*?
A. & G. 110, a. H. 197, ii., N. 2, 478.
9. What is the distinction in the use of the *Active and Passive Voices*? A. & G. 111. H. 195, i., ii. C. & S. 64.
10. What peculiar use does the *Passive Voice* often have?
A. & G. 111, b, N. 1. H. 465. C. & S. 64, 2.

11. What class of verbs is used only in the *Passive form* with the *Active or Reflexive meaning*?
A. & G. 111, 2. H. 195, ii. 2. C. & S. 64, 1.
12. How are the different *persons* and *numbers* expressed?
A. & G. 108, 2, *d*. H. 199, N. C. & S. 89, 1.
13. Name the *conjugations* and the distinctive features of each.
A. & G. 122, 126, *a, b, c, d*. H. 201. C. & S. 73.
14. Define the term *principal parts*, and name each.
A. & G. 122, *b, c*. H. 202, 220. C. & S. 69.
15. Which conjugations are *primitive* and which *causative*?
A. & G. 165.
16. In the derivative verbs, what are the *inceptive* or *inchoative endings*, and what do they signify?
A. & G. 167, *a*. H. 337, 281. C. & S. 88, 1.
17. The *frequentative, intensive, or iterative* endings?
A. & G. 167, *b, c*. H. 336, i., ii. C. & S. 88, 2.
18. The *diminutives*? A. & G. 167, *d*. H. 339. C. & S. 88, 5.
19. The *desideratives*? A. & G. 167, *e*. H. 338. C. & S. 88, 4.
20. What is the force of the *preposition* in *compound verbs*?
A. & G. 170, *a, b*, 120, *a, b*. H. 344, foot-note 2. C. & S. 101, i.
21. How many and what *stems* has a *transitive verb*?
A. & G. 121. H. 251, 252, 256. C. & S. 68, 1, 2, 3.
22. How is the *present stem* formed and found?
A. & G. 123, *a, b, c, d, e*. H. 251, 1-6. C. & S. 94, i., ii.
23. What forms of the verb are made from the *present stem*?
Ans. The *Present, Imperfect, and Future Indicative, Active and Passive*; *Present and Imperfect Subjunctive, Active and Passive*; the *Present and Future Imperative, Active and Passive*; *Present Infinitive, Active and Passive*; *Present Active Participle*; *Future Passive Participle (Gerundive)*; and the *Gerund*.

Learn thoroughly, and give synopses by the different persons and numbers of the entire present system.

A thorough knowledge of *sum* is pre-supposed.

24. How is the *Perfect stem* formed and found?
A. & G. 124, *a, b, c, d, e*. H. 252, 253, 254, 255. C. & S. 95, 1-6.
25. What forms of the verb are made from the *Perfect stem*?
Ans. The *Perfect*, *Pluperfect*, and *Future Perfect Indicative Active*; the *Perfect and Pluperfect Subjunctive Active*, and the *Perfect Infinitive Active*.
26. How is the *Supine stem* formed and found?
A. & G. 125, *a, b*. H. 256, 1. C. & S. 96.
27. What forms of the verb are made from the *Supine stem*?
Ans. The *Future Infinitive Active*; the *Future and Perfect Infinitive Passive*; *Future Participle, Active*; *Perfect Participle*; *Accusative and Ablative of the Supine*; *Perfect, Pluperfect, and Future Perfect Indicative Passive*; and the *Perfect and Pluperfect Subjunctive Passive*.
- The teacher should insist, in the early study of the language especially, upon rapid and accurate synopses of the verb in each person and number, by moods and voices, and upon the conjugation of tenses and statement of comparative forms.
- The perception of differences is, or should be, most fully developed in the study of language. The pupil, with careful practice, will soon gain such proficiency that the form will instantly suggest its location, meaning, and use.
28. What is the general use of the *Indicative mood*?
A. & G. 112, *a*, 264. H. 474. C. & S. 65, 188.
29. What *forms of the indicative* sometimes have the use of the *Imperative*? A. & G. 269, *f*. H. 487, 4. C. & S. 191, 2, 247, 3, 5.
30. What use has the *Indicative* in *Causal Sentences*?
A. & G. 321, 333. H. 516, i. C. & S. 224, N. 2, 232.
31. What take the place of the *Future Indicative* in *Indirect Discourse*? A. & G. 334, *a*. H. 529, ii. 4. C. & S. 234, 7.
32. When is the *Indicative* used in *Subordinate Clauses* in *Indirect Discourse*? A. & G. 336, *b*. H. 524, 2. C. & S. 228, 5.
33. What forms of *Present and Past Conditional Sentences* require the *Indicative*?
A. & G. 306, 308, *b, c*. H. 508. C. & S. 188, 1, 215, 2.

34. What forms of *Future Conditional Sentences* require the *Indicative*?
A. & G. 307, a. H. 508. C. & S. 215, 2.
35. When is the *Indicative* used in *General Conditions*?
A. & G. 309, c. H. 508, 5. C. & S. 215, 2, 3.
36. What special use has the *Indicative of verbs signifying necessity, propriety, and the like*? A. & G. 311, c. H. 511, 1, N. 3.
- Synopses of the Indicative mood of many different verbs in each person and number, with the equivalents of each form in English, should be frequently required.
37. How is a *present condition, in which nothing is implied as to the truth of the statement*, expressed?
A. & G. 306. H. 508. C. & S. 215, 2.
38. How is a *present condition, in which the condition is not fulfilled*, expressed? A. & G. 308. H. 510. C. & S. 215, 4.
39. How is the *more vivid future condition* expressed?
A. & G. 307. H. 508. C. & S. 215, 2.
40. The *less vivid future condition* is how expressed?
A. & G. 307. H. 509. C. & S. 215, 3.
41. How is a *past conditional statement, in which nothing is implied as to the truth of the statement*, expressed?
A. & G. 306. H. 508. C. & S. 215, 2.
42. How is a *past condition, in which the condition was not fulfilled*, expressed? A. & G. 308. H. 510. C. & S. 215, 4.
43. What is the rule for the statement of general conditions?
A. & G. 309, a, b, c. H. 508, 5, 1), 2).
44. Is the *conditional part of the sentence* ever omitted?
A. & G. 310, a, b, c, 311. H. 549, 2. C. & S. 219.
45. Mention the *particles* used in introducing *conditional sentences*.
A. & G. 304, a, N. H. 311, 3, 513, i., ii. C. & S. 215, 1, N. 2.
46. What is the distinction between the *time expressed* by the *Indicative and Subjunctive moods*?
A. & G. 264, a, 323. H. 478. C. & S. 214.

47. What constructions are used with *cum temporal*? When is each used? A. & G. 325. H. 521, i., ii. 1, 2. C. & S. 214, 4, 5.
48. What *other temporal particles* are used in the same construction in which *cum* is?
A. & G. 327. H. 519, ii. 520, i. 1, 2, ii. C. & S. 214, 1, 2.
49. What are the *common adverbs of time*, and with what *moods* are they used?
A. & G. 149, b, 324, 322, 328, re. H. 519, 520.
C. & S. 193, 1, 214, 1, 2, 3.
50. What are the uses of the *Independent Subjunctive*?
A. & G. 265, a. H. 483, 1, 2, 4, 484, i., ii., iii., iv. C. & S. 201, i.
51. What are the uses of the *Subjunctive in Dependent clauses*?
A. & G. 265, b, H. 497, 498, 500, 504. C. & S. 201, ii.
52. What is the general rule for the *expression of a wish*?
A. & G. 267. H. 483. C. & S. 203, 1, 2, 3.
53. What is the *distinction in tense* in the uses in Question 52?
A. & G. 267. H. 483, 2. C. & S. 203, 2
54. What *particles* are common in the use in Question 52?
A. & G. 267, b. H. 483, 1. C. & S. 203, 2, 3.
55. What special uses have *velim, vellem, and their compounds*?
A. & G. 267, c. C. & S. 202, 2, N.
56. What special use has the *Future Indicative in place of the Imperative*? A. & G. 269, d. H. 487, 4. C. & S. 247, 3, 5.
57. What *forms of the Subjunctive* are used to denote a *mild form of command*? A. & G. 266. H. 483, 2. C. & S. 203, 2, 8.
58. How is a *strong command* expressed?
A. & G. 269. H. 487. C. & S. 65, 2.
59. What are the common constructions in *prohibitions*?
A. & G. 266, a, 269, a. H. 484, iv. N. 1, N. 2, 487, 1, 2).
C. & S. 203, 5, 7, 247, 5, N. 1.
60. How are *simple questions* introduced?
A. & G. 210, a, b, c, d, e, f. H. 351, 1, N. 1, N. 2, N. 3, N. 4, 2, 3, 4.
C. & S. 258, 1, 2, 3, 5.

61. How are *double questions* introduced?
A. & G. 211, *a, b, c, d.* H. 353, 1, 2.
C. & S. 258, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13.
62. In what kind of questions is the *Indicative mood* used?
A. & G. 264. H. 196, i. C. & S. 188.
63. In what kind of questions is the *Subjunctive mood* used?
A. & G. 268, 334. H. 529, i. C. & S. 231, 1.
64. What is the most common manner of expressing *purpose*?
A. & G. 317, 318, *a.* H. 497, i., ii. C. & S. 201, 1.
65. In how many and what ways may *purpose* be expressed?
A. & G. 318. H. 497, i., ii., 533, ii., 542, i. N. 2, 542, iii. N. 2,
544, 2, N. 2, 546, 549, 3. C. & S. 206, 222, 244, 1, 249, 1,
250, 252, 6, 7, 9, 1, 252, 12, 253, N.
66. How is *negative purpose* introduced?
A. & G. 331, 318, *a, 319, d, N., re.* H. 497, ii. C. & S. 206, 3, 4.
67. In what construction is the *Supine* used to express *purpose*?
A. & G. 318, 2, *c, 302.* H. 546. C. & S. 253.
68. What is the *Gerundive* use in expressing *purpose*?
A. & G. 318, 2, *b, 300.* H. 544, 2, N. 2. C. & S. 252, 6, 7, 9.
69. How is the *future active participle* used in expressing *purpose*?
A. & G. 318, 2, *d.* H. 549, 3. C. & S. 249, 1, 250.
70. When is the particle *ut* omitted in *clauses of purpose*?
A. & G. 331, *f, re.* H. 502, 1, 2, 499, 2. C. & S. 209, 4, 5.
71. With what verbs is the *Infinitive mood* used to express *purpose*?
A. & G. 331, *a, b, c, d.* H. 533, ii. C. & S. 244, 1.
72. What is the common manner of expressing *result*?
A. & G. 319. H. 500, ii., i. C. & S. 207.
73. How is *negative result* introduced?
A. & G. 319, *d, N., re.* H. 500, ii. C. & S. 207, 203.
74. How are *quid* and *quominus* used in *clauses of result*?
A. & G. 319, *c, d.* H. 504, 4, 500, ii., 501, ii. 2. C. & S. 211, 1.

75. What words besides *ut* sometimes introduce clauses of *result*?
A. & G. 319, *d*, re. H. 500, i., ii., 501, ii. 2, iii., 502, i, 2, 3
503, i., ii. 1, 2, 3. C. & S. 207, 208.
76. What is the *Subjunctive of characteristic*, and how is it expressed?
A. & G. 320. H. 503, i. C. & S. 223, i.
77. In what special construction is the *Subjunctive of characteristic* sometimes used?
A. & G. 320, *a, b, c, d*. H. 503, i., foot-note. C. & S. 223, i, N. 1.
78. What constructions are used with the temporal particle *cum*?
A. & G. 325. H. 521, i., ii. 1, 2. C. & S. 214, 4, 5.
79. What constructions are used with the causal particle *cum*?
A. & G. 321, *c*, 326, *a, b*. H. 517. C. & S. 214, 3.
80. What particles have a use similar to that of *cum*, in narration?
A. & G. 327. H. 520, i. 1, 2, ii., 519, i., ii. 1, 2. C. & S. 214, 2.
81. What moods (and when) are used with *dum, donec, quoad, dummodo*?
A. & G. 328, 314. H. 513, i., 519, i., ii. 1, 2. C. & S. 214, 1.
82. Describe the *Concessive Subjunctive* and the *particles used with it*.
A. & G. 313, 266, *c*. H. 515, i., ii., iii. C. & S. 204, 1, 2, 214, 3, 225.

THE INFINITIVE.

1. *The Infinitive* is a form of the verb with what force?
A. & G. 108, *b*, foot-note 1. H. 200, i., 532. C. & S. 235, 65, 3.
2. What are its chief uses?
A. & G. 112, *d*. H. 533, 534, 536, 538, 539, i., ii., iii., iv.
C. & S. 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242.
3. Describe the uses of the *Infinitive mood* as the *subject*.
A. & G. 270. H. 538, 1, 2, 3. C. & S. 239, 1, 2, 3.
4. When *used as a verb* in what case is its subject if it has one?
A. & G. 240, *f*. H. 536. C. & S. 109, 3.

5. When the *subject of the Infinitive* is not expressed, in what case is a *predicate noun or adjective after the Infinitive*?
A. & G. 272, *b*. H. 536, 2, 1), 2), 3).
6. Is the *subject of the Infinitive* ever attracted to or expressed in any other case than the *Accusative*?
A. & G. 272, *a*, 275. H. 536, 1. C. & S. 109, 3, Ex.
7. What is the common use of the *Infinitive* with other verbs?
A. & G. 271. H. 533, i. 1, 2. C. & S. 237.
8. What is the use of the *Infinitive in Exclamations*?
A. & G. 274. H. 539, iii. C. & S. 240.
9. In what constructions does the *Infinitive* express *purpose*?
A. & G. 273, *a, b, c, d*. H. 533, ii. N. 2. C. & S. 244, 1.
10. With what parts of speech does the *Infinitive* have the *Greek Accusative* use? A. & G. 273, *d*. H. 533, ii. 3. C. & S. 244, 3.
11. In what tenses is the *Infinitive* used?
A. & G. 288. H. 537. C. & S. 246.
12. What is the *Historical Infinitive*? A. & G. 275. H. 536, 1.
13. What *time* do the *tenses of the Infinitive* express?
A. & G. 288. H. 537. C. & S. 246.
14. How is the *Infinitive* used in *Indirect Discourse*?
A. & G. 336. H. 523, i., ii. 2. C. & S. 228, 1.
15. Describe the uses of the tenses of the Infinitive in Indirect Discourse. A. & G. 288, *b, c, d, e, f*. H. 530, 1). C. & S. 228, 8.
Give examples, orally and in writing, original and selected, from authors, of the principles contained in Question 15.

PARTICIPLES.

1. In what tenses are *participles* found, and with what distinction as regards time? A. & G. 290. H. 550. C. & S. 65, 4, 249.
2. What is used instead of a *present passive participle*?
A. & G. 290, *c*. H. 550, N. 5. C. & S. 249, 2.
3. What peculiar uses has the *present participle*?
A. & G. 290, *a*, 291, 292, *e*, 113, *a*. H. 200, iv., 548. C. & S. 251, 9.

4. What peculiar uses has the *perfect participle*?
A. & G. 290, *b, d*, 291, 292, *c, d*, 113, *c*. H. 200, iv., 548.
C. & S. 251, 4, 9.
5. What peculiar uses has the *future participle*?
A. & G. 293, *a, b, c*, 113, *b*. H. 549, 3. C. & S. 249, 1.
6. What are the uses of the *future passive participle*?
A. & G. 294, *a, b, c, d*, 135, *d*, 113, *d*. H. 543, 544, 1, 2, notes.
C. & S. 252, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.
7. What *participles* do *Deponent Verbs* have?
A. & G. 135, *a*. H. 231, 1. C. & S. 79.
8. The *participle* is a *form of the verb* having what force?
A. & G. 113, *e, g*. H. 200, iv., 548. C. & S. 251, 9.
9. What *participles* have the use of nouns? When?
A. & G. 113, *f*. H. 441, 1, 2, 3. C. & S. 251, 10.
10. Describe the *uses of the participle* in the *Ablative Absolute*.
A. & G. 255, *a, b*, foot-note. H. 431, 4, N. 2. C. & S. 187, 1, 4, 5.
11. What use has the *participle in -urus* with the forms of *fui* in *conditional sentences*?
A. & G. 308, *d*. H. 511, 2. C. & S. 228, 6.
12. What is the common method of *translating the participle* in the construction of Question 10?
A. & G. 255, N. H. 431, 2. C. & S. 187, 3.

THE GERUND.

1. What is the force of the *Gerund* and in what *cases* is it found?
A. & G. 109, *b*, 114, *a*, 295. H. 200, ii., 542. C. & S. 65, 5.
2. From what *stem of the verb* is it formed?
3. How does the *Gerund govern* the following word?
A. & G. 295. H. 541. C. & S. 252.
4. By what are the *Nominative uses of the Gerund* supplied?
A. & G. 295, re. C. & S. 252, 14, N. 1.
5. Mention other constructions of the *Gerund*.
A. & G. 297, 298, *a*, 301, re. H. 542, i., ii., iii., iv.
C. & S. 252, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 13.

THE GERUNDIVE.

1. What is the *Gerundive*, and what is its common use?
A. & G. 109, *a*, foot-note 3. H. 543. C. & S. 252, 17.
2. When used *Adjectively*, what is its force in translation?
A. & G. 113, *d*, 294. H. 544, 1, 2.
C. & S. 252, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.
3. When and how does the *Gerundive* express *purpose*?
A. & G. 294, *d*, 300. H. 544, 2, N. 2. C. & S. 252, 9, 1.
4. What construction is frequently used in place of the *Gerund* and a *direct object*? A. & G. 296. H. 544, 1. C. & S. 252, 2.
Causa videndi Caesarem = *Gerund construction*.
Causa Caesaris videndi = *Gerundive construction*.

THE SUPINES.

1. How is the *Supine Stem* of the verb formed?
A. & G. 125, *a*, *b*. H. 256, 1, 222, iii. 2, N. C. & S. 96.
2. What force have the *forms of the Supine*?
A. & G. 109, *c*. H. 200, iii. C. & S. 65, 6.
3. In what *cases* is it found?
A. & G. 71, *a*, 114, *b*. H. 200, iii., 545, N. 1. C. & S. 65, 6.
4. With what *parts of speech* is each used?
A. & G. 114, *b*. H. 546, 3, 547, 1. C. & S. 253, 254.
5. Is the *Supine* parsed as having *person and number*?
A. & G. 301, N.
6. By what term is the *Supine in -um* sometimes called?
A. & G. 302.
7. The *Supine in -um* has what use?
A. & G. 302, 318, *c*. H. 546, 2, 3. C. & S. 253, 1, 2, 3, 85, 7, 2.
8. The *Supine in -u* has what use?
A. & G. 303, re. H. 547. C. & S. 254, 1, 2.
9. Does the *Supine* govern as a *verb or noun*?
A. & G. 303, foot-note 1. H. 545, N. 1, 547, N. C. & S. 253, 1.

PRONOUNS.

1. Define and classify *pronouns*.
A. & G. 25, *c*. H. 182, foot-note 2, 183, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
C. & S. 57-62.
2. What often takes the place of the *third personal pronoun*?
A. & G. 98, *b*. H. 450. C. & S. 116.
3. What use, in addition to the common one, have the *personal pronouns*?
A. & G. 98, *a*. H. 448, N. C. & S. 117.
4. What is the distinction in the use of the two forms of the *genitive plural* of *ego* and *tu*?
A. & G. 194, *b*. H. 446, N. 3. C. & S. 57, 6.
5. When is the *pronoun as subject* expressed?
A. & G. 194, *a*, 346, *d*. H. 446. C. & S. 109, 2.
6. What is the general rule for the construction of *personal pronouns*?
A. & G. 194. H. 184, foot-note 3.
7. Define the term *demonstrative pronoun*, and decline each.
A. & G. 100, 101. H. 186, i., ii., iii., iv., v., vi. C. & S. 59, i., ii.
8. What case do all the pronouns (except *ipse*) lack?
A. & G. 101. H. 184-190. C. & S. 57-62.
9. What is the distinctive use of *hic*, *ille*, *iste*, and *is*?
A. & G. 102, *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*. H. 450, 1, 2, 3, 4, 451, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.
C. & S. 116, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
10. What uses has the pronoun *ipse*?
A. & G. 195, *f*, *g*, *h*, *i*, *k*, *l*. H. 452, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. C. & S. 118, 1, 2.
11. What is the rule for the gender of *demonstrative pronouns* when used *adjectively*?
A. & G. 186, 195, *d*. H. 438. C. & S. 113, 1.
12. What use does *idem* often have?
A. & G. 195, *e*. H. 451, 3. C. & S. 116, 7.
13. What is the general rule for the syntax of *demonstrative pronouns*?
A. & G. 195. H. 438, 1. C. & S. 113.
14. Decline the *Relative Pronoun*.
A. & G. 103. H. 187. C. & S. 62, 1.

15. How, and with what significations, is the *stem* of the Relative compounded?
A. & G. 105, *a, b, c, d.* H. 190, 191. C. & S. 62, 13, 14, 15.
16. What term is applied to a clause introduced by a *Relative Pronoun*?
A. & G. 180, *c.* C. & S. 222, N. 2.
17. What is the rule for the agreement of a *Relative Pronoun*?
A. & G. 198. H. 445. C. & S. 114, 1.
18. Is the *antecedent* always expressed?
A. & G. 200, *c.* H. 445, 6. C. & S. 114, 2, *b.*
19. What exceptions occur in the agreement of a *Relative Pronoun* with its *antecedent* in gender?
A. & G. 199, *b.* H. 445, 2, 3. C. & S. 114, 4.
20. Is the *Relative Pronoun* ever omitted? A. & G. 201, *a.*
21. What pronoun is most frequently used as the *antecedent* of a *Relative Pronoun*? A. & G. 102, *d.* H. 451. C. & S. 116, 6, 6.
22. State the use of the *Relative* in introducing *clauses expressing purpose.* A. & G. 317. H. 497, i. C. & S. 222.
23. State the use of the *Relative* in introducing *result.*
A. & G. 319. H. 500, i. C. & S. 223, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.
24. What *adjectives* take a *clause expressing result*, with the relative? A. & G. 320, *f.* H. 503, ii. 1, 2, 3. C. & S. 223, 2.
25. Decline the *Interrogative and Indefinite Pronouns.*
A. & G. 104. H. 188, 190. C. & S. 62, 2, 5.
26. State the distinction in form between the *Indefinite and Relative Pronouns.* A. & G. 104, *a.* H. 188. C. & S. 62, 1, 2.
27. How is the *Interrogative form* modified?
A. & G. 105, *b.* H. 188, ii. 3. C. & S. 62, 12, 14, 1-11.
28. State and decline the compounds of the *Interrogative form.*
A. & G. 105, *c, d, i.* H. 188, ii. 3, 190, 1, 2, 1), 2).
C. & S. 62, 14, 1-11.
29. Which is the most definite and which the least so of the *Indefinite Pronouns*? What is the difference in use and meaning between *aliquis* and *quidam*?
A. & G. 202, *a, b.* H. 455-458. C. & S. 119, 1-9.

30. Which is used in a *particular negation* and which in a *general*?
A. & G. 202, *b*. H. 455, 456. C. & S. 119, 3, 5.
31. What kind of a pronoun is *ipse*?
A. & G. 100. H. 452, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7. C. & S. 118, 1, 2.
32. What distinction is made between *se* and *ipse*?
A. & G. 102, *e*, note. H. 449, 1, 1). C. & S. 117, 1-5, 118, 1, 2.
33. What words are sometimes used as *Reciprocal Pronouns*?
A. & G. 203, *a*, *b*, *c*. H. 459. C. & S. 119, 9, *a-c*.
34. Describe the *correlative uses of pronouns*.
A. & G. 106. H. 191. C. & S. 63, 1.

ADJECTIVES.

1. What ending has the *Feminine form* of the *First and Second Declension*?
A. & G. 81. H. 147, 148. C. & S. 39.
2. What is peculiar in the declension of *miser*?
A. & G. 82. H. 150, N. 1). C. & S. 39, 21, 2.
3. What adjectives are declined like *miser*, and what is the difference between the declension of *miser* and *niger*?
A. & G. 82, *b*. H. 150, N. 1). C. & S. 39, 21, 2, 23, 1.
4. What adjectives are declined like *niger*?
A. & G. 82, *c*. H. 150, N. C. & S. 39, 21, 2, 23, 1.
5. What is peculiar in the declension of *totus*, and what are the *nine adjectives* of this class? What is the quantity of *i* in the *Genitive Singular* of each? A. & G. 83. H. 151, 1. C. & S. 41.
6. What adjectives belong to the *Third Declension*, and by what name are they called?
A. & G. 84. H. 152, i., ii., iii. C. & S. 42, (1), (2), (3).
7. In what adjectives of the *Third Declension* do you find *ia* in the *Nominative Neuter Plural*?
A. & G. 84, *b*, 85. H. 63. C. & S. 45, 4, 29, vii.
8. What forms of the *verb* are used as *Adjectives*?
9. Are *nouns* ever used as *Adjectives*? A. & G. 88, *c*. H. 441, 3.

10. Are *Adjectives* ever used as *nouns*?
A. & G. 88, a, 188, a, c. H. 441, 1, 2. C. & S. 113, 7, 8.
11. What is the *Vocative Singular* of *meus*?
A. & G. 81, a. H. 185, N. 1. C. & S. 23, 3.
12. What is the ending of the *Masculine Genitive Singular* of the
Nominative ending ius? A. & G. 81, a.
13. What *Feminine forms* lack a *Masculine Nominative Singular*?
A. & G. 82, d. H. 159, ii.
14. What is the difference in the two forms of the *Genitive Plural*
of *celer*? A. & G. 84, c. C. & S. 42, 1.
15. What is meant by *adjectives of one termination*?
A. & G. 85, a. H. 155. C. & S. 42, (3), 45.
16. What is the distinction in the use of the forms of the ablative
singular which end in *i* and *e*? A. & G. 87, a. C. & S. 45, 1.
17. In what adjectives do you find the *Genitive Plural* in *um*?
A. & G. 87, d. H. 158, 2, 1), 2), 3), 4). C. & S. 45, 3, 4.
18. What signification have the following *adjective endings*: *ŭlus*,
ādes, *ensis*, *ŭlus*, *āris*, *ternus*, *ax*, *eus*, *ilis*, *minus*, *bundus*?
A. & G. 164. H. 328-334. C. & S. 104, 1-52.
19. Write the ending signifying, *provided with*, *quality*, *passive*
qualities, *full of*, *gentile*, *son of*, *diminution*.
A. & G. 164. H. 328-334. C. & S. 104, 1-52.
20. Form words denoting *parentage* from *Atlas*, *Tyndaris*, *Æneas*.
A. & G. 164, b. H. 322. C. & S. 104, 34.
21. Form words with the *diminutive* signification from *puer*, *homo*,
avus, *mulier*. A. & G. 164, a. H. 321. C. & S. 104, 25.
22. Form *adjectives* denoting *material* or *relation* from *rex*, *patres*.
A. & G. 164, g. H. 330. C. & S. 104, v., 41, 42.
23. Form *adjectives* denoting *full of* or *prone to* from *ira*, *pisces*,
gloria. A. & G. 164, k. H. 328. C. & S. 104, v., 43.
24. Form *adjectives* denoting *quality* or *tendency* from the verbs
pugno, *bibo*, *noceo*. A. & G. 164, l. C. & S. 104, iv., 36, 1-4.

25. Form adjectives signifying *passive qualities* from the verbs *frango* and *nasco*.

A. & G. 164, *m*. H. 333. C. & S. 104, iv., 36, 1-4.

26. Other exercises of a similar nature can be given by the teacher with great profit.

In a tabular form, write the significant endings of adjectives.

Comparison of Adjectives.

27. How are *adjectives* regularly compared?

A. & G. 89. H. 160, 161, 162. C. & S. 47.

28. What adjectives form their *superlative* by the ending *-rimus*?

A. & G. 89, *a*. H. 163, 1. C. & S. 48.

29. What adjectives form their superlative by the ending *-limus*?

A. & G. 89, *b*. H. 163, 2. C. & S. 48, 1.

30. What adjectives are regularly compared by means of the *adverbs* *magis* and *maxime*? A. & G. 89, *d*. H. 170. C. & S. 50.

31. How are *participles* compared when used as *adjectives*?

A. & G. 89, *e*.

32. Compare in full the irregular adjectives *bonus*, *malus*, *magnus*, *parvus*, *multus*, *nequam*, *frugalior*, *dexter*.

A. & G. 90. H. 165, N. 2. C. & S. 49, 1.

33. Give the *full comparison* of the comparatives *citerior*, *interior*, *prior*, *propior*, *ulterior*. A. & G. 91. H. 166. C. & S. 49, 1.

34. Compare *exterus*, *inferus*, *posterus*, *superus*.

A. & G. 91, *a*. H. 163, 3. C. & S. 49, 1.

35. Compare *juvenis* and *senex*.

A. & G. 91, *b*. H. 168, 4. C. & S. 49, 1.

36. What peculiar significations have certain *comparatives* and *superlatives*?

A. & G. 93, *a, b, c, d, e, f*, 192, 193. H. 458, 1, 2, 444, 1, 2, 3, 440, N. 1, N. 2. C. & S. 53, 1-6, 113, 10.

37. What are the classes of *numeral adjectives*?

A. & G. 94, 95. H. 172, 1, 2, 3. C. & S. 54, 1, 2, 3.

38. What *numeral adjectives* are declined?

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Write in Latin the date of the birth of Cicero.

Write in Latin the date of the birth of Cæsar.

Write in Latin the date of the death of each.

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